

STUDIES IN THE GESNERIACEAE OF THE OLD WORLD
XXII: MISCELLANEOUS TRANSFERS AND NEW SPECIES

B. L. BURTT

CHIRITA BUCH. HAM. EX D. DON

The place of publication of *Chirita* is usually given as D. Don, *Prodromus Florae Nepalensis* (p. 89: 1825); there is however an earlier valid publication in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* (vii, 83: 1822).

***Chirita asperifolia* (Bl.) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Didymocarpus barbatus* Jack in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xiv, 38 (1823)?

—non *Chirita barbata* Sprague

Agalmyla asperifolia Bl., *Bijdr.* 767 (1826).

Tromsdorffia speciosa Bl., *Bijdr.* 763 (1826)—non *Chirita speciosa* Kurz

Busea ? asperifolia (Bl.) Miq., *Fl. Ind. Bat.* ii, 733 (1858).

Dichrotrichum asperifolium (Bl.) C. B. Cl. in DC., *Mon. Phan.* v, 54 (1883).

Chirita blumei C. B. Cl. in DC., *Mon. Phan.* v, 122 (1883).

Tetradema asperifolium (Bl.) Schlechter in *Notizbl. Bot. Gart.* Berlin, vii, 361 (1920).

Didymocarpus asperifolius (Bl.) Bakh. f. in *Blumea*, vi, 394 (1950).

The above new combination is necessary when *Chirita* is accepted as a genus distinct from *Didymocarpus*. Dr. R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink was apparently the first to discover that Blume described and named this plant twice: as *Tromsdorffia speciosa* and as *Agalmyla asperifolia*. C. B. Clarke's name, *Chirita blumei*, is based on the former, the epithet *speciosa* not being available in *Chirita*. The identity of *Agalmyla asperifolia* has long been uncertain but the type specimen at Leiden clearly shows that it is the same plant as *Tromsdorffia speciosa* and the epithet is much older than the substitute one given by Clarke. Accordingly it must be adopted.

DICHLROTRICHUM REINW.

***Dichrotrichum brownei* (Koorders) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Didymocarpus brownei* Koorders in *Meded. 's Lands Plantent.* xix, 551, 628 (1898); *Suppl. Fl. N. O. Celebes*, t. 121 (1922).

Celebes, *Koorders* 17205 β , 17177 β , 18896 β (L.).

I have the following notes on these specimens, examined at Leiden. *Koorders* 17205 β has one peduncle 5 cm. long; *Koorders* 17177 β has peduncles 1, 4 and 8 cm. long; *Koorders* 18896 β has old dried peduncles (all broken at the ends) 8–11 cm. long. The shorter peduncles appear to be associated with the thinner ends of the branches and with smaller leaves (except the very short one in *Koorders* 17177 β). Some leaves show a definite tendency towards a trilobed tip (cf. *D. lobatum* Schlechter from north-east New Guinea). Although the limits of the species of *Dichrotrichum* in the Malay Archipelago are obviously difficult to draw (what

are the species on Bali and on Lombok?), this one from the Celebes seems to warrant recognition. The variability of the peduncle-length is noteworthy.

DIDISSANDRA C.B. CL.

Didissandra rufa C. B. Cl. in DC., Mon. Phan. v, 70 (1883).

Syn.: *Didymocarpus papillosum* Kraenzl. in Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamburg, vii, 86 (1927).

? *Didymocarpus consobrinus* Kraenzl. in Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamburg, vii, 86 (1927).

W. BORNEO. Landruk, Teysmann 11211 (holo. Fl). Mt. Glam, 500 m., 19 juin 1892, Langlassé 55, 63 (P). Bukit Mulu, 600–700 m., 1 Dez. 1924, Winkler 475 (holo. *D. papillosum*, H). Am unteren Serawei, 85 m., 20 Nov. 1924, Winkler 274 (H). Bukit Tilung, 8 Feb. 1925, Winkler 1477 (holo. *D. consobrinus*, H).

While there is no doubt that *Didymocarpus papillosum* is a synonym of *Didissandra rufa*, I am less certain about *Didymocarpus consobrinus*. However the narrower leaves of the latter are the only feature that can be put on paper, and I am unwilling to transfer the name to *Didissandra* when its distinction from *D. rufa* is so slender.

More interesting than either of these species is a specimen (Winkler 1512) that Kränzlin misidentified as *Didymocarpus scabrinervis* C. B. Cl. In vegetative characters I see no way of distinguishing this from *Didissandra rufa*, nor is the inflorescence or calyx noticeably different. But the corolla is remarkable: it has a tube 2·3 cm. long and an oblique mouth with the lower lip about 5 mm. long. In *Didissandra rufa* the tube is very short, about 3 mm., and the limb nearly 2 cm. in diameter, the upper lobes short but the lower median one 1 cm. long and the laterals 6–7 mm.; furthermore the filaments of *Didissandra rufa* are bent, those of Winkler 1512 are straight. Such are the vegetative resemblances that it is inconceivable that Winkler 1512 is not a close relative of *Didissandra rufa*. This can only mean that Clarke's section *Stilpnothrix*, characterised by the short corolla tube, is far from being the distinct genus that Ridley thought: it is barely a good section.

There has already been one hint of a change of corolla length amongst closely related species, and of a similar thickening and bending of the filaments in the shorter flower. This was in the genus *Ornithoboea* (see Notes R.B.G. Edinburgh, xxii, 287–299: 1958) where *O. leptonema* B. L. Burtt compares with its allied species in much the same way as Winkler 1512 does with *Didissandra rufa*.

There is also a problem in South African *Streptocarpus* which may be parallel to this in *Didissandra*. Specimens have been collected (Codd & Dyer 9056) in the Blauwberg, Pietersburg District, Transvaal, belonging to a species of the general affinity of *Streptocarpus rexii* (Hook.) Lindl. and its close allies; a very difficult group. Drs. Codd and Dyer found plants exactly similar in vegetative characters but showing corollas of two different lengths, the longer with a tube about 3 cm., the shorter about 1·5 cm. The same species has been collected in the neighbourhood on two other occasions, but only the short flowered form was then found and this is the only one in cultivation. If this species is dimorphic in

corolla form, the distinction between such species as *S. cyaneus* S. Moore and *S. polackii* B. L. Burtt may well break down.

These notes are put on record to draw attention to a very interesting problem. If comparable situations exist in Bornean *Didissandra* and South African *Streptocarpus*, where else may they not be found? Ridley's view that *Didissandra* sect. *Stilpnothrix* should be a distinct genus is sharply questioned and the status of *Paraboea* as an independent genus becomes less certain.

DIDYMOCARPUS WALL.

Didymocarpus humilis (Miq.) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Syn.: *Chirita humilis* Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. ii, 729 (1858); C. B. Cl. in DC., Mon. Phan. v, 129 (1883).

SUMATRA. HB 2006 (iso. L, ex herb. Ultraject.). Gunong Malintang, Bünnemeijer 3918, 4100, 4195 (L) Gunong Sago, Bünnemeijer 3976, 4387 (L); Meijer 3594 (L). Benkoelen, Gunong Pasagi, de Voogd 1541 (L). Palembang, Zuid Samendo, de Voogd 1496 (L).

This species is richly represented in the Leiden herbarium and I quote only a few sheets. All these agree with the isotype in having solitary flowers. Specimens with several-flowered inflorescences (and usually rather larger leaves) are at present referred to *D. albinus* Ridley, but it may be difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between the two species.

When publishing *Chirita humilis* Miquel referred it to "§ 2. *Achirita*", in which he also placed *C. bifolia* D. Don. The rank of this group is not quite clear but it was evidently not a section, for Miquel's sections (e.g. in *Desmodium*, Fl. Ind. Bat. i, 238) are clearly labelled as such; these groups marked § frequently have no names at all. A case could no doubt be made for accepting it as a subsection if required. The more important point at present is that it is not a section and therefore does not upset the existing sectional nomenclature, in which *D. humilis* is referable to section *Didymanthus*.

Didymocarpus triflorus (C.B.Cl.) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Syn.: *Didissandra triflora* C. B. Cl. in DC., Mon. v, 69 (1883).

W. BORNEO. Landak, Teysmann 11212, 11217 (FI, L).

SARAWAK. Penkulen Ampat, corolla pale with a yellow ridge on lip, Haviland 216/275 (SAR).

Clarke himself placed this species in *Didissandra* with doubt and put a question mark against the number of stamens. On dissecting Haviland's specimen I find that there are clearly two only. The stigma is capitate and the species must therefore be transferred to *Didymocarpus*.

LEPTOBOEA BENTH.

? *Leptoboea glabra* Kraenzl. in Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamburg, vii, 113 (1927)—non C. B. Clarke (1883).

W. BORNEO. Am unteren Serawai, um 80 m., 20 Nov. 1924, Winkler 283 (holo. H).

The question mark with which Kränzlin accompanied the publication of this name scarcely excuses the extent of his error. The plant is a species of *Argostemma* (Rubiaceae), probably *A. havilandii* Ridley.

LOXOCARPUS R. Br.

In a previous note on this genus (Notes R.B.G. Edinb. xxii, 309: 1958) I deferred the transfer of certain species that had been placed in *Didymocarpus* section *Loxocarpus* because no material was available for examination. Since then I have been able to borrow types from the herbaria at Florence and Hamburg and I have worked through the material in the Rijksherbarium, Leiden. To the Directors of these institutions I am most grateful for their friendly help. As a result, not only can the outstanding names be clarified, two new species can be described from Sumatra. There are still two or three undescribed species from Sarawak in the herbarium, but I am deferring publication of these in the hope of obtaining more copious material. One of Kränzlin's species of *Didymocarpus* section *Loxocarpus*, *D. minutus*, proves to be a species of *Paraboea* and will be found under that genus.

The Sumatran species give us a new insight into the potential of *Loxocarpus*. They are, of course, the first species of the genus to be recorded from Sumatra; they are also the first species in the genus which are not rosette plants. The stem of *L. sumatrana* is up to 20 cm. high, that of *L. caulescens* may be 30 cm.; both are woody at the base and branching probably occurs only as the result of injury.

The list of names in *Loxocarpus* now stands as follows:

- L. alatus* R. Br. ex Ind. Kew. ii, 121 (1895)—sphalm. *Loxonia* ? *alata* Wall.
- L. angustifolius* Ridl. Malay Peninsula (Pahang).
- L. caeruleus* Ridl. Malay Peninsula (Pahang, Selangor, Perak, Kedah).
- L. caulescens* B. L. Burtt Sumatra (see below).
- L. conicapsularis* (C. B. Cl.) B. L. Burtt S. W. Borneo.
- L. holttumii* M. R. Hend. Malay Peninsula (Johore).
- L. incanus* R. Br. Malay Peninsula (Selangor, Perak, Penang, Kelantan), also in S. Siam.
- L. longipetiolatus* B. L. Burtt Sarawak.
- L. meijeri* B. L. Burtt Sumatra (see below).
- L. minimus* Ridl. Malay Peninsula (Negri Sembilan).
- L. papillosus* M. R. Hend. Malay Peninsula (Negri Sembilan).
- L. petiolaris* (C. B. Cl.) B. L. Burtt N. Borneo.
- L. rufescens* (C. B. Cl.) B. L. Burtt Sarawak, S.W. Borneo (see below).
- L. semitortus* (C. B. Cl.) Ridl. Malay Peninsula (Malacca).
- L. verbeniflos* (C. B. Cl.) B. L. Burtt N. Borneo.

***Loxocarpus caulescens* B. L. Burtt, species nova** habitu caulescente, indumento glandulosi-piloso (haud argenteo-sericeo) foliis acuminatis crebre serratis inter alia distincta.

Herba basi lignosa, vix ramosa, ad 30 cm. alta, caule superne dense glandulosi-piloso. *Folia* alterna, petiolis glandulosi-pilosis c. 2-3 cm. longis instructa; lamina subrhomboideo-elliptica, 10 cm. usque longa et 3.5 cm. usque lata, apice in acumen 1-2 cm. longum producta, basi cuneata, marginibus crebre serratis, supra densiuscula breviter pilosa, subtus ad nervos longe inter nervos brevissime pubescens, nervis lateralis utrinque c. 7 subtus prominulis. *Inflorescentia* axillaris, glandulosi-pilosa, pedunculo 10 cm. usque longo. *Bracteolae* primae lineares, virides,

8 mm. longae. *Cymae* dichotomae, c. 20-florae, floribus binatis in pedicellis 3 mm. longis suffultis. *Calyx* fere ad basin in segmenta quinque 2-5 mm. longa divisus, extra villosus. *Corolla* tubo 2 mm. longo ore \pm 1.5 mm. lato; lobi patentes et ad apices recurvi, duo labium posterius tres labium anterius formantes, omnes oblongi c. 2 mm. longi et 1.5 mm. lati. *Stamina* fertilia 2. *Filamenta* apicem versus incrassata, complanata, dense verrucosa, c. 3 mm. longa, paene exserta sed sursum curvata. *Antherae* magnae, reniformi-cordatae, 1.25 mm. longae et 1.75 mm. latae orem tubi implentes, loculis confluentibus rima semicirculari dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* conicum, sericeum, 1.75 mm. longum, in stylo glabro 5 mm. longo stigmate punctiformi terminato attenuatum. *Fructus* 1 cm. longus, brunneus, glanduloso-pubescentia, a pedicello angulo recto flexus, basi superne ampliatus, margine superiore tantum dehiscens. *Semina* brunnea, 0.5 mm. longa, leviter costata et reticulata, utrinque acuta.

W. SUMATRA. Taram, E. of Pajakumbuh, 500-1000 m., sandstone region of River Tjampo, along steep slope on rocks with bryophytes, upper labellum purple 3 lower lobes purple white, 24 Aug. 1957, W. Meijer 6893 (holo. L). Riouw, Inderagiri, Klessa, few m. alt., in primary forest, flowers white, 18 April 1949, P. Buwalda 6597 (L).

Loxocarpus conicapsularis (C.B. Cl.) B. L. Burtt comb. nov.

Syn.: *Didymocarpus conicapsularis* C.B. Cl. in DC., Mon. Phan. v, 100 (1883).

S.W. BORNEO. Karimata, Teysmann 11215 (Fl.).

Loxocarpus meijeri B. L. Burtt, species nova habitu caulescente, foliis ellipticis subacuminatis, indumento argenteo-sericeo, corollis parvis inter alia distincta.

Herba caule ad 20 cm. alto argenteo-sericeo basi lignoso. *Folia* alterna, vel inferiora subopposita, petiolo ut caule argenteo-sericeo ad 4 cm. longo; lamina leviter obliqua, elliptica, (5)-8-11 cm. longa, 2-3 cm. lata, apice subacuminata, basi attenuata, utrinque argenteo-sericea, nervis lateribus c. 7 ascendentibus. *Pedunculi* axillares, fere ad 10 cm. longi, glandulosi-pilosii. *Flores* cymosi, binati; bracteolae primae linearis, c. 8 mm. longae, argenteo-sericeae; pedicelli 3 cm. longi, sericei. *Calyx* fere ad basin in segmenta quinque linear-lanceolata 3 mm. longa longe pilosa divisus. *Corolla* caeruleo-violacea, tubo infundibuliformi 2 mm. longo extra pubescente, lobis 5 c. 2 mm. longis et 1 mm. latis obtusis reflexis extra ad apicem longe pilosis intus papilloso-pubescentibus. *Stamina* fertilia 2; staminodia 2, filiformia, 0.75 mm. longa, papillosa. *Filamenta* 0.5 mm. supra corollae basin orientia, robusta, complanata, 1.5 mm. longa, torta, papillosa. *Antherae* magnae, orem corollae implentes, reniformes, coram cohaerentes, 0.75 mm. longae, 1.5 mm. latae, dorso connectivum versus minute pubescentes. *Ovarium* conicum 1.5 mm. altum, glandulosi-pilosum, in stylo 3 mm. longo glandulosi-pubescente (triente superiore excepto) subito transiens; stigma parvum capitatum.

W. SUMATRA. Taram, east of Pajakumbuh, sandstone ridge of River Tjambo, 500-1000 m., 28 Aug. 1957, W. Meijer 7083 (holo. L); ibidem, primary forest in river valley, 22 Aug. 1957, W. Meijer 6955 (L).

Loxocarpus rufescens (C.B. Cl.) B. L. Burtt in Notes R.B.G. Edinb. xxii, 310 (1958).

Syn.: *Didymocarpus johannis-winkleri* Kraenzl. in Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamburg, vii, 89 (1927).

Kräzlin placed his species in *Didymocarpus* section *Paraboea*; he even saw a superficial resemblance to *Didymocarpus (Corallodiscus) lanuginosus*, but apparently none to his own *D. staphii* which is really very closely related. The type specimen of *D. johannis-winkleri* (Winkler 1150) extends the known range of the species from S.W. Sarawak into the adjacent part of Indonesian Borneo (Bukit Mehripit in the Schwaner Mts.).

Loxocarpus staphii (Kraenzl.) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Syn.: *Didymocarpus staphii* Kraenzl. in Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamb. vii, 89 (1927).

W. BORNEO. Bukit Mehripit, 500 m., Winkler 661 (H).

This species is uncomfortably close to *L. longipetiolatus* B. L. Burtt (*Didymocarpus longipetiolatus* Merr., non Gardn.) and will take priority over it if they prove conspecific.

PARABOEA (C.B. CL.) RIDLEY

When dealing with this genus on a previous occasion (in Kew Bull. 1948, 56) I refrained from making certain new combinations until I had the opportunity of examining type material. Since then I have seen this and a fair amount of other material as well. The limits of the genus remain insecure (cf. also the discussion above under *Didissandra rufa*), but the group of species allied to the type of the genus, *P. clarkei* B. L. Burtt (*Didymocarpus paraboea* C. B. Cl.) certainly form a distinct unit to which all the species discussed in the present note belong.

One species for which I am still unwilling to create a new combination is *Didymocarpus luzonensis* Merrill, which must be very close to *Paraboea schefferi* (Forbes) B. L. Burtt. Others are *Didymocarpus primuloides* Kraenzl., a later homonym of *D. primuloides* (Miq.) Maxim., and *D. paraboeoides* Kraenzl. These two Bornean species are very closely allied to one another and also to *Paraboea ridleyi* Elmer. There is also a good species of *Paraboea* from Hainan (Wuang 496) which awaits more adequate material before it can well be described. This Hainan plant is the northernmost record for the genus.

Paraboea alternifolia (C. B. Cl.) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Syn.: *Didymocarpus alternifolius* C. B. Cl. in DC., Mon. Phan. v, 107 (1883).

W. BORNEO. Sebalouw, Teysmann 10779 (holo. FI).

Paraboea detergilobis (C. B. Cl.) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Syn.: *Didymocarpus detergilobis* C. B. Cl. in DC., Mon. Phan. v, 107 (1883).

BILLITON. Riedel (holo. FI).

BANGKA. Gunong Mangkol, ± 50 m., granitic sand, fls. pale purple, leaves grey, 12 Sept. 1949, Kostermans & Anta 619 (L). Gunong Mangkol,

P. Pinang, ± 200–397 m., 28 Nov. 1917, *Bunnemeijer* 2114 (L). Gunong Maras, 23 Oct. 1949, *Kostermans & Anta* 1246 (L).

W. SUMATRA. Mt. Zangir, P. P(isang?), *Teyssmann* (L).

The identification of the above material as *P. detergibilis* firmly establishes a species which for nearly 80 years has only been known from the type collection.

Paraboea minuta (Kraenzl.) B. L. Burtt, **comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Didymocarpus minutus* Kraenzl. in Mitt. Inst. Allg. Bot. Hamburg, vii, 88 (1927).

W. BORNEO. Bukit Tilung, 700 m., *Winkler* 1488 (H).

Kräzlin referred this species to section *Loxocarpus*, but the slender cylindrical fruit quite lacks the basal swelling characteristic of *Loxocarpus*. The short corolla and pannose leaves mark it as a typical, though diminutive, *Paraboea*.

STREPTOCARPUS LINDL.

Streptocarpus cyanandrus B. L. Burtt, **species nova** ex affinitate *S. pumili* B. L. Burtt, sed omnibus partibus majoribus, corolla extra glandulosa, filamentis longioribus ad apices glandulosis distinguitur.

Herba acaulis, subunifoliata. *Folium* cotyledonare, brevi-petiolatum, late lanceolatum, c. 10 cm. longum et 4·5 cm. latum, supra pilis erectis molliter pubescens, infra in nervis patule pubescens, nervis lateralibus ascendentibus utrinque c. 10 supra leviter impressis subtus prominentibus, marginibus crenatis vel crenato-dentatis. *Inflorescentiae* seriatim e basi folii orientes ad 8 cm. altae; pedunculi c. 2 cm. longi, pilis albis eglandulosis recte patentibus et glandulis stipitatis aureo-brunneis vestiti; bracteae 3–4 mm. longae, lineares; pedicelli 1·5–2 cm. longi, pilis eglandulosis parcius glandulis stipitatis densius vestiti. *Calyx* ad basin in segmenta 5, patula, linear-lanceolata, 5 mm. longa divisus, pilis eglandulosis et glandulosis intermixtis vestitus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, leviter curvata; tubus 2·5 cm. longus, ore diametro horizontali 7 mm. verticali 6 mm., extra parce stipitato-glandulosa, supra rubescens, subtus pallidior; limbus obliquus, 5-lobus; lobe medius 8 mm. longus et 6 mm. latus, antero-laterales 8 mm. longi et 5·5 mm. lati leviter asymmetrici, postero-laterales 6 mm. longi et 5·5 mm. lati recurvi; lobes omnes oblongi, rotundati, pallide purpurei, medio lineis tribus rubro-purpureis (ad apicem haud attingentibus) in tubum decurrentibus et ibi in maculas interruptis. *Stamina* fertilia 2; filamenta 1 cm. supra tubi basin inserta, 6 mm. longa, ad apices glandulis sessilibus aureo-brunneis praedita, vix complanata; antherae 1 mm. longae et 1·5 mm. latae, apicibus cohaerentes, cyaneae; pollen cyaneo-griseum. *Staminodia* duo minima, haud glandulosa. *Discus* annularis, carnosus, pallidus. *Ovarium* c. 6. mm. longum, pilis brevibus antrorsis et glandulis stipitatis vestitum, in stylo 1·2 cm. longo apicem versus glabrescente sensim angustatum, rubrum, stylo superne pallescenti; stigma album, papillosum, capitatum, stomatomorphum. *Capsula* torta, 1·5 cm. longa.

S. RHODESIA. Inyanga Downs, Terrace Towers, 2100 m., on rock face among ancient ruins, flowers blue with darker blue lines, throat paler,

23 Jan. 1960, Wild 4943 (E, K, LD, PRE, SRGH); cult. in hort. bot. reg. edin., fl. Jul.-Aug. 1960, ref. C. 3674 (holo. E).

Streptocarpus pumilus was described from herbarium material only and consequently a full comparison with *S. cyanandrus* cannot be made. The marked difference in size (flowers of *S. pumilus* are only half as large as those of *S. cyanandrus*) and the glabrous stamens of *S. pumilus* will prevent confusion, however.

In *Streptocarpus* as a whole the colour of the pollen is usually white or cream, though anthocyanin may sometimes occur in the anthers. In *S. cyanandrus* the pollen is decidedly blue-grey and the anthers themselves are blue. The only other exception to the yellow or cream pollen-colour of which I have personal experience is in the well-known green pollen of *S. dunnii*.

Dr. Wild noted the flower colour of *S. cyanandrus* in its native habitat as being blue; the habitat, in ruins, might well have been a calcareous one. In cultivation at Edinburgh, in a potting compost with pH about 5.5, the flowers are decidedly pinkish-purple and the dark lines on the corolla reddish-purple. I am great indebted to Dr. Wild for herbarium specimens and seed of this new species.

***Streptocarpus sumatranus* B. L. Burtt species nova nulli arce affinis.** Inter species caulescentes calyce campanulato tubo lobos deltoideos aequante ab omnibus facile distinguitur.

Herba c. 20 cm. alta, basi sublignosa et paulo vagans, caule foliis pedunculis piloso-pubescentibus. *Folia* opposita, inaequalia petiolo 3-5 cm. longo; lamina 7-10 cm. longa, 3-4 cm. usque lata, plus minusve elliptica, ad apicem plus minusve abrupte angustata, ad basim lentius et inaequaliter angustata, utrinque piloso-pubescentis infra etiam minute denseque pustulata, nervis lateralibus utrinque c. 10 vix prominulis. *Inflorescentiae* axillares et terminales, pedunculis 1.5-2.5 cm. longis; bracteae foliaceae 4 mm. longae; pedicelli 1-1.3 cm. longi, pilosi. *Calyx* campanulatus, fere 1 cm. longus, ad medium in lobos quinque triangulares divisus, extra breviter pilosus, intus pubescens. *Corolla* intus glabra extra glanduloso-pubescentis, tubo 1.7 cm. longo ut videtur albo, limbo obliquo valde bilabiato purpureo; lobi posteriores oblongi, obtusi, 4.5 mm. longi et 3 mm. lati; labium inferius c. 1 cm. longum et latum, trilobatum, lobis 5 mm. longis et 3 mm. latis oblongis obtusis. *Stamina* fertilia 2, 1.2 cm. supra corollae basin inserta. *Filamenta* 2 mm. tantum longa, recta, medio incrassata, glabra. *Antherae* coram cohaerentes, transverse elongatae, 3 mm. latae, glabrae. *Discus* breviter cupularis. *Ovarium* cylindricum c. 4 mm. longum, in stylo c. 9 mm. longo sensim attenuatum; stigma breviter bifidum lobis, ut videtur, lateralibus plus minusve acutis. *Fructus* (immaturus?) 2 cm. longus, cylindricus, spiraliter tortus, stylo emarcido 7 mm. longo terminatus.

W. SUMATRA. Near Halaban, Pajakumbuh region, 800 m., limestone hills, 29 Jan. 1958, W. Meijer 7560 (holo. L); *ibidem*, 2 Feb. 1958, Maradjo 483 (L).

The essentially African genus *Streptocarpus* has hitherto had two Asiatic species, *S. orientalis* Craib and *S. burmanicus* Craib, a third, *S. sinensis* Franch., being generally given generic status as *Rhabdothamnopsis*. These are the only species so far recorded outside Africa and the

Mascarene Islands, although I have previously noted the ambiguous position of *Boea clarkeana* Hemsl. (Notes R.B.G. Edinb. xxii, 306:1958). Perhaps cytology, embryology or some other detailed study will eventually bring to light a fundamental difference between these anomalous Asiatic species and the African *Streptocarpus*.

The position of the stigmatic lobes in *S. sumatranus* needs confirmation from more copious, or living, material. If truly lateral they will be comparable in position to those of *Opithandra primuloides* (see Notes R.B.G., Edinb. xxi, 186, fig. 1:1954, and xxii, 302:1958).

TETRAPHYLLUM C.B.Cl.

Tetraphyllum confertiflorum (Drake) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Syn.: *Didissandra confertiflora* Drake in Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, ser. 8, ii, 29 (1890).

Boeica confertiflora (Drake) Pellegrin in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, lxxiii, 414 (1926), et in Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, iv, 517 (1930).

TONKIN. Forêt du Mt. Bavi, près Lang-kok, *Balansa* (K).